

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

ERIC FOREMAN, Plaintiff, v. BRAVA HOME, INC., Defendant.	Civil Action No. COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

ERIC FOREMAN (“Plaintiff”), by and through undersigned counsel, seeks a permanent injunction requiring a change in BRAVA HOME, INC.’s (“Brava,” and “Defendant”) corporate policies to cause its Website to become, and remain, accessible to individuals with visual disabilities. In support thereof, Plaintiff respectfully asserts as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. In a September 25, 2018 letter to U.S. House of Representative Ted Budd, U.S. Department of Justice Assistant Attorney General Stephen E. Boyd confirmed that public accommodations must make the websites they own, operate, or control equally accessible to individuals with disabilities. Assistant Attorney General Boyd’s letter provides:

The Department [of Justice] first articulated its interpretation that the ADA applies to public accommodations’ Websites over 20 years ago. This interpretation is consistent with the ADA’s title III requirement that the goods, services, privileges, or activities provided by places of public accommodation be equally accessible to people with disabilities.¹

¹ See Letter from Assistant Attorney General Stephen E. Boyd, U.S. Department of Justice, to Congressman Ted Budd, U.S. House of Representatives (September 25, 2018) (available at <https://images.cutimes.com/contrib/content/uploads/documents/413/152136/adaletter.pdf>) (last accessed February 5, 2021).

2. Plaintiff Foreman is blind. He lost his sight at four years old to congenital glaucoma. He uses a screen reader to navigate the Internet, Windows with JAWS and NVA Narrator, and iPhone 11 with voiceover technology.

3. Screen reader “software translates the visual internet into an auditory equivalent. At a rapid pace, the software reads the content of a webpage to the user.” *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 17-CV-767, 2017 WL 6542466, at *6 (E.D.N.Y. December 21, 2017) (J. Weinstein).

The screen reading software uses auditory cues to allow a visually impaired user to use Websites effectively. For example, when using the visual internet, a seeing user learns that a link may be “clicked,” which will bring him to another webpage, through visual cues, such as a change in the color of the text (often text is turned from black to blue). When the sighted user’s cursor hovers over the link, it changes from an arrow symbol to a hand.

The screen reading software uses auditory—rather than visual—cues to relay this same information. When a sight-impaired individual reaches a link that may be “clicked on,” the software reads the link to the user, and after reading the text of the link says the word “clickable.”...Through a series of auditory cues read aloud by the screen reader, the visually impaired user can navigate a Website by listening and responding with his keyboard.

Id. at *6-7.²

4. Defendant is a leader in the design, development, manufacture, and distribution of cooking ovens, and similar products, under its recognized brand Brava.

² See American Foundation for the Blind, *Screen Readers*, available at <https://www.afb.org/node/16207/screen-readers> (last accessed February 5, 2021) (discussing screen readers and how they work).

5. Consumers may purchase Defendant's products and access other brand-related content and services at <https://www.brava.com/> ("Website"), the Website Defendant owns, operates, and controls.³

6. In addition to researching and purchasing Defendant's products and services from the comfort and convenience of their homes, consumers may also use Defendant's Website to contact customer service by phone and email, sign up to receive product updates, product news, and special promotions, review important notices like Defendant's FAQ's, and more.⁴

7. Defendant is responsible for the policies, practices, and procedures concerning the Website's development and maintenance.

8. Unfortunately, Defendant denies approximately 8.1 million⁵ Americans who have difficulty seeing access to its Website's goods, content, and services because the Website is mostly incompatible with the screen reader programs these Americans use to navigate an increasingly eCommerce world.

9. This discrimination is particularly acute during the current COVID-19 global pandemic. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"), Americans living with disabilities are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19 and, therefore, are

³ BRAVA FAQ, available at <https://www.brava.com/welcome/Privacy> (last accessed February 5, 2021).

⁴ See, e.g., BRAVA Home Page, available at <https://www.brava.com/> (last accessed February 5, 2021).

⁵ Press Release, United States Census Bureau, Nearly 1 in 5 People Have a Disability in the U.S., Census Bureau Reports *Report Released to Coincide with 22nd Anniversary of the ADA* (July 25, 2012), available at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/miscellaneous/cb12-134.html> (last accessed February 5, 2021) ("About 8.1 million people had difficulty seeing, including 2.0 million who were blind or unable to see.").

recommended to shelter in place throughout the pandemic.⁶ This underscores the importance of access to online retailers, such as Defendant, for this especially vulnerable population.

10. The COVID-19 pandemic is particularly dangerous for disabled individuals.⁷ The overwhelming burden on hospitals is leading to a worry that the emergency services will ration treatment. Although the Department of Health has ensured that no priority treatment will occur, disabled individuals fear that their diminished capacity to communicate will affect their treatment.⁸ With public health experts expecting social distancing to extend through 2022 and the uncertainty surrounding businesses transitioning back to normal operations, the importance of accessible online services has been heightened. During these unprecedented times, disabled individuals risk losing their jobs, experiencing difficulty acquiring goods and services like health care, and not having the information they need to stay safe.⁹

⁶ See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Website, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (2019)*, available at https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-at-higher-risk.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcoronavirus%2F2019-ncov%2Fspecific-groups%2Fhigh-risk-complications.html (last accessed February 5, 2021) (“Based on currently available information and clinical expertise, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.”).

⁷ See The New York Times, *‘It’s Hit Our Front Door’: Homes for the Disabled See a Surge of Covid-19* (2020), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/08/nyregion/coronavirus-disabilities-group-homes.html?smid=fb-nytimes&smtyp=cur> (last accessed February 5, 2021) (“As of Monday, 1,100 of the 140,000 developmentally disabled people monitored by the state had tested positive for the virus, state officials said. One hundred five had died — a rate far higher than in the general population”).

⁸ See The Atlantic, *Americans With Disabilities Are Terrified* (2020), available at <https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2020/04/people-disabilities-worry-they-wont-get-treatment/609355/> (last accessed February 5, 2021) (explaining that disabled individuals are inherently more susceptible to the virus, leading to complications in hospital in which the individuals are unable to effectively communicate with doctors while intubated).

⁹ See Slate, *The Inaccessible Internet 2020*, available at <https://slate.com/technology/2020/05/disabled-digital-accessibility-pandemic.html> (last accessed February 5, 2021).

11. Plaintiff brings this civil rights action against Defendant to enforce Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* (“Title III”), which requires, among other things, that a public accommodation (1) not deny persons with disabilities the benefits of its services, facilities, privileges and advantages; (2) provide such persons with benefits that are equal to those provided to nondisabled persons; (3) provide auxiliary aids and services—including electronic services for use with a computer screen-reading program—where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with a visual disability, and to ensure that such persons are not excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than sighted individuals; and (4) utilize administrative methods, practices, and policies that provide persons with disabilities equal access to online content.

12. By failing to make its Website available in a manner compatible with computer screen reader programs, Defendant, a public accommodation subject to Title III, deprives blind and visually-impaired individuals of the benefits of its online goods, content, and services—all benefits it affords nondisabled individuals—thereby increasing the sense of isolation and stigma among these Americans that Title III was meant to redress.

13. Because Defendant’s Website is not and has never been fully accessible, and because upon information and belief Defendant does not have, and has never had, adequate corporate policies that are reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiff invokes 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and seeks a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to:

- a) Retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff (“Web Accessibility Consultant”) who shall assist in improving the accessibility of its Website, including all third-party content and plug-ins, so the goods and services on the Website may be equally accessed and enjoyed by individuals with vision-related disabilities;

- b) Work with the Web Accessibility Consultant to ensure all employees involved in Website and content development be given web accessibility training on a biennial basis, including onsite training to create accessible content at the design and development stages;
- c) Work with the Web Accessibility Consultant to perform an automated accessibility audit periodically to evaluate whether Defendant's Website may be equally accessed and enjoyed by individuals with vision-related disabilities on an ongoing basis;
- d) Work with the Web Accessibility Consultant to perform end-user accessibility/usability testing on at least a quarterly basis with said testing to be completed by humans who are blind or have low vision, or who have training and experience in the manner in which persons who are blind use a screen reader to navigate, browse, and conduct business on Websites, in addition to the testing, if applicable, that is performed using semi-automated tools;
- e) Incorporate all of the Web Accessibility Consultant's recommendations within sixty (60) days of receiving the recommendations;
- f) Work with the Web Accessibility Consultant to create a Web Accessibility Policy that will be posted on its Website, along with an email address, instant messenger, and toll-free phone number to report accessibility-related problems;
- g) Directly link from the footer on each page of its Website, a statement that indicates that Defendant is making efforts to maintain and increase the accessibility of its Website to ensure that persons with disabilities have full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of the Defendant through the Website;
- h) Accompany the public policy statement with an accessible means of submitting accessibility questions and problems, including an accessible form to submit feedback or an email address to contact representatives knowledgeable about the Web Accessibility Policy;
- i) Provide a notice, prominently and directly linked from the footer on each page of its Website, soliciting feedback from visitors to the Website on how the accessibility of the Website can be improved. The link shall provide a method to provide feedback, including an accessible form to submit feedback or an email address to contact representatives knowledgeable about the Web Accessibility Policy;
- j) Provide a copy of the Web Accessibility Policy to all web content personnel, contractors responsible for web content, and Client Service Operations call center agents ("CSO Personnel") for the Website;
- k) Train no fewer than three of its CSO Personnel to automatically escalate calls from users with disabilities who encounter difficulties using the Website. Defendant

shall have trained no fewer than 3 of its CSO personnel to timely assist such users with disabilities within CSO published hours of operation. Defendant shall establish procedures for promptly directing requests for assistance to such personnel, including notifying the public that customer assistance is available to users with disabilities and describing the process to obtain that assistance;

- l) Modify existing bug fix policies, practices, and procedures to include the elimination of bugs that cause the Website to be inaccessible to users of screen reader technology;
- m) Plaintiff, his counsel, and their experts monitor the Website for up to two years after the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant validates the Website are free of accessibility errors/violations to ensure Defendant has adopted and implemented adequate accessibility policies. To this end, Plaintiff, through his counsel and their experts, shall be entitled to consult with the Web Accessibility Consultant at their discretion and to review any written material, including but not limited to any recommendations the Website Accessibility Consultant provides Defendant.

14. Web-based technologies have features and content that are modified on a daily, and in some instances an hourly, basis and a one-time "fix" to an inaccessible website will not cause the Website to remain accessible without a corresponding change in corporate policies related to those web-based technologies. To evaluate whether an inaccessible website has been rendered accessible and whether corporate policies about web-based technologies have been changed in a meaningful manner that will cause the Website to remain accessible, the Website must be reviewed periodically using both automated accessibility screening tools and end-user testing by disabled individuals.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. The claims alleged arise under Title III such that this Court's jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 1331](#) and [42 U.S.C. § 12188](#).

16. Defendant participates in the State's economic life by clearly performing business over the Internet. Through its Website, Defendant entered into contracts to sell its products and services with residents of Illinois. These online sales contracts involve, and indeed require, Defendant's knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet. *See Hetz v.*

*Aurora Med. Ctr. of Manitowoc Cnty., No. 06-C-636, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44115, at *6 (E.D. Wis. June 18, 2007).*

17. Plaintiff was injured when he attempted to access Defendant's Website from his home in this District but encountered barriers that denied him full and equal access to Defendant's online goods, content, and services.

18. Venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claim occurred.

PARTIES

19. Plaintiff Foreman is and, at all times relevant hereto, has been a resident of St. Clair County, Illinois. Plaintiff is and, at all times relevant hereto, has been legally blind and is, therefore, a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2) and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 et seq.

20. Defendant Brava is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 312 Chestnut Street, Redwood City, California, 94063.

FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLAIMS

21. While the increasing pervasiveness of digital information presents an unprecedented opportunity to increase access to goods, content, and services for people with perceptual or motor disabilities, website developers and web content developers often implement digital technologies without regard to whether individuals with disabilities can access those technologies. This is even though accessible technology is both readily available and cost-effective.

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DEFENDANT'S ONLINE CONTENT

22. Defendant's Website allows consumers to research and participate in Defendant's services and products from the comfort and convenience of their own homes.

23. The Website also enables consumers to contact customer service by phone and instant messenger, sign up to receive product updates, product news, and special promotions, review important legal notices like Defendant's FAQ's, and more.

24. Consumers may use the Website to connect with Defendant on social media, using sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube.

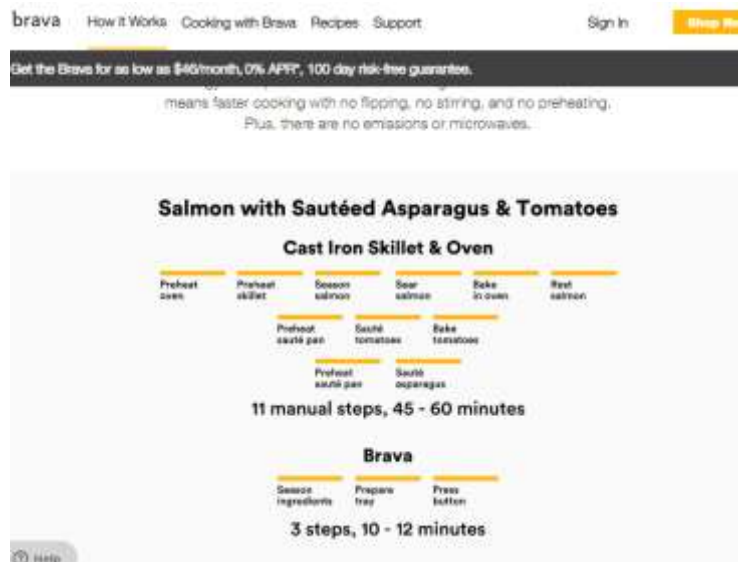
HARM TO PLAINTIFF

25. Plaintiff attempted to access the Website from his home in St. Clair County, Illinois. Unfortunately, because Defendant failed to build the Website in a manner that is compatible with screen reader programs, Plaintiff is unable to understand and thus is denied the benefit of much of the content and services he wishes to access on the Website. The following are illustrative (but, importantly, not exhaustive) examples of a few of the accessibility barriers observed on the Website:

a. Defendant's Website is so constructed that the offer content in the promotional pop-up is not announced. A pop-up was displayed when the user was on the checkout screen. It offered users \$100 off if they ordered within the next 2 hours. Focus moved into the pop-up when it was displayed, and the user could hear the buttons and part of the timer. The text content, "Take \$100 off..." was not announced, and the user could not navigate to it. Each time the user attempted to navigate to it, the focus would get stuck in the countdown timer. The user could not access the content using any key combination, including Arrow key and Tab key navigation, and the content was not announced automatically. The result is that users will hear the buttons and timer, but they cannot hear the text offer.



b. The rotating comparison element is not announced. The “How it Works” page has a section that compares a Brava machine's cooking time against a cast-iron skillet. The content in this element is not available elsewhere on the page. The content automatically begins to move when the page loads, and there are no visible controls to stop, pause, or hide the content. Assistive technologies do not announce the content, and screen reader users cannot navigate into it. Each time the user attempted to navigate to the content, the focus skipped the entire element and announced other items on the page.



26. These barriers, and others, deny Plaintiff full and equal access to all of the services the Website offers and now deter him from attempting to use the Website. Still, Plaintiff would like to and intends to attempt to access the Website in the future to research the products and services the Website offer or to test the Website for compliance with the ADA.

27. If the Website was accessible, *i.e.*, if Defendant removed the access barriers described above, Plaintiff could independently research and purchase Defendant's products and access its other online content and services.

28. Though Defendant may have centralized policies regarding the Website's maintenance and operation, Defendant has never had a plan or policy that is reasonably calculated to make the Website fully accessible to and independently usable by individuals with vision-related disabilities. As a result, the complained of access barriers are permanent and likely to persist.

29. The law requires that Defendant reasonably accommodate Plaintiff's disabilities by removing these existing access barriers. Removal of the barriers identified above is readily achievable and may be carried out without much difficulty or expense.

30. Plaintiff has been, and in the absence of an injunction, will continue to be, injured by Defendant's failure to provide its online content and services in a manner that is compatible with screen-reader technology.

DEFENDANT'S KNOWLEDGE OF WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

31. Defendant has long known that sufficient contrast and skip navigation links are necessary for individuals with visual disabilities to access its online content and services and that it is legally responsible for providing the same in a manner compatible with these auxiliary aids.

32. Indeed, the "Department [of Justice] first articulated its interpretation that the ADA applies to public accommodations' Websites over 20 years ago." As described above, on

September 25, 2018, Assistant Attorney General Stephen E. Boyd confirmed nothing about the ADA, nor the Department's enforcement of it has changed this interpretation.

THE PARTIES HAVE NO ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES TO PURSUE

33. There is no DOJ administrative proceeding that could provide Plaintiff with Title III injunctive relief.

34. While the DOJ has rulemaking authority and can bring enforcement actions in court, Congress has not authorized it to provide an adjudicative administrative process to provide Plaintiff with relief.

35. Plaintiff alleges violations of existing and longstanding statutory and regulatory requirements to provide auxiliary aids or services necessary to ensure effective communication. Courts routinely decide these types of effective communication matters.

36. Resolution of Plaintiff's claims does not require the Court to unravel intricate, technical facts. Instead, it involves consideration of facts within the courts' conventional competence, *e.g.* (a) whether Defendant offers content and services on its Website, and (b) whether Plaintiff can access the content and services.

SUBSTANTIVE VIOLATIONS

COUNT I

Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*

37. The assertions contained in the previous paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

38. Defendant's Website is a place of public accommodation within the definition of Title III of the ADA, [42 U.S.C. § 12181\(7\)](#).

39. In the broadest terms, the ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of a disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods and services of any place of public accommodation. [42](#)

U.S.C. § 12182(a). Thus, to the extent Defendant does not provide Plaintiff with full and equal access to its Website, they have violated the ADA.

40. In more specific terms, Title III of the ADA imposes statutory and regulatory requirements to ensure persons with disabilities are not excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals as a result of the absence of auxiliary aids and services. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A); 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.303(a), (c). Under these provisions, public accommodations must furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services that comply with their effective communication obligations. *Id.*

41. Auxiliary aids and services are necessary when their absence effectively excludes an individual from participating in or benefiting from a service or fails to provide a like experience to the disabled person.

42. Auxiliary aids and services include, but are not limited to, audio recordings, screen reader software, magnification software, optical readers, secondary auditory programs, large print materials, accessible electronic and information technology, other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals who are blind or have low vision, and other similar services and actions. 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.303(b)(2), (4).

43. In order to be effective, auxiliary aids and services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way as to protect the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability. 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.303(c)(1)(ii). To this end, the Ninth Circuit, among other Courts, has explained, “assistive technology is not frozen in time: as technology advances, [] accommodations should advance as well.” *Enyart v. Nat’l Conference of Bar Examiners, Inc.*, 630 F.3d 1153, 1163 (9th Cir. 2011); *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 268 F. Supp. 3d 381, 395 (E.D.N.Y. 2017).

44. By failing to provide its Website's content and services in a manner that is compatible with auxiliary aids, Defendant has engaged, directly, or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, in illegal disability discrimination, as defined by Title III, including without limitation:

(a) denying individuals with visual disabilities opportunities to participate in and benefit from the goods, content, and services available on its Website;

(b) affording individuals with visual disabilities access to its Website that is not equal to, or effective as, that afforded others;

(c) utilizing methods of administration that (i) have the effect of discriminating on the basis of disability; or (ii) perpetuate the discrimination of others who are subject to common administrative control;

(d) denying individuals with visual disabilities effective communication, thereby excluding or otherwise treating them differently than others; and/or

(e) failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures where necessary to afford its services, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with visual disabilities.

45. Defendant has violated Title III by, without limitation, failing to make its Website's services accessible by screen reader programs, thereby denying individuals with visual disabilities the benefits of the Website, providing them with benefits that are not equal to those it provides others, and denying them effective communication.

46. Defendant has further violated Title III by, without limitation, utilizing administrative methods, practices, and policies that allow its Website to be made available without

consideration of consumers who can only access the company's online goods, content, and services with screen reader programs.

47. Making its online goods, content, and services compatible with screen reader programs does not change the content of Defendant's Website or result in making the Website different, but rather enables individuals with visual disabilities to access the Website Defendant already provides.

48. Defendant's ongoing violations of Title III have caused, and in the absence of an injunction, will continue to harm Plaintiff and other individuals with visual disabilities.

49. Plaintiff's claims are warranted by existing law or by non-frivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law.

50. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff requests relief as set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for:

(A) A Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Title III of the ADA described above, and the relevant implementing regulations of the ADA, in that Defendant took no action that was reasonably calculated to ensure that its Website was fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals with visual disabilities;

(B) A permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR § 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its Website into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that its Website is fully accessible to, and independently usable by, blind individuals, and which further

directs that the Court shall retain jurisdiction for a period to be determined to ensure that Defendant has adopted and is following an institutional policy that will cause them to remain entirely in compliance with the law—the specific injunctive relief requested by Plaintiff is described more fully in paragraph 13 above.

(C) Payment of costs of suit;

(D) Payment of reasonable attorneys’ fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR § 36.505, including costs of monitoring Defendant’s compliance with the judgment (*see Gniewkowski v. Lettuce Entertain You Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 2:16-cv-01898-AJS (W.D. Pa. January 11, 2018) (ECF 191) (“Plaintiffs, as the prevailing party, may file a fee petition before the Court surrenders jurisdiction. Pursuant to *Pennsylvania v. Delaware Valley Citizens’ Council for Clean Air*, 478 U.S. 546, 559 (1986), *supplemented*, 483 U.S. 711 (1987), the fee petition may include costs to monitor Defendant’s compliance with the permanent injunction.”); *see also Access Now, Inc. v. LAX World, LLC*, No. 1:17-cv-10976-DJC (D. Mass. April 17, 2018) (ECF 11) (same);

(E) The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate; and

(F) An Order retaining jurisdiction over this case until Defendant has complied with the Court’s Orders.

Dated: February 5, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Benjamin J. Sweet

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